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XVIII.—*Notes to accompany Mr. C. J. ANDERSSON'S Map of Damara Land.* By THOMAS BAINES, Esq.

As no descriptive paper accompanies the very carefully drawn maps of Damara Land sent home by Mr. C. J. Andersson, I may be permitted, as one who has enjoyed his friendship and hospitality, and as having travelled myself in the same region, to offer a few remarks in elucidation of the subject.

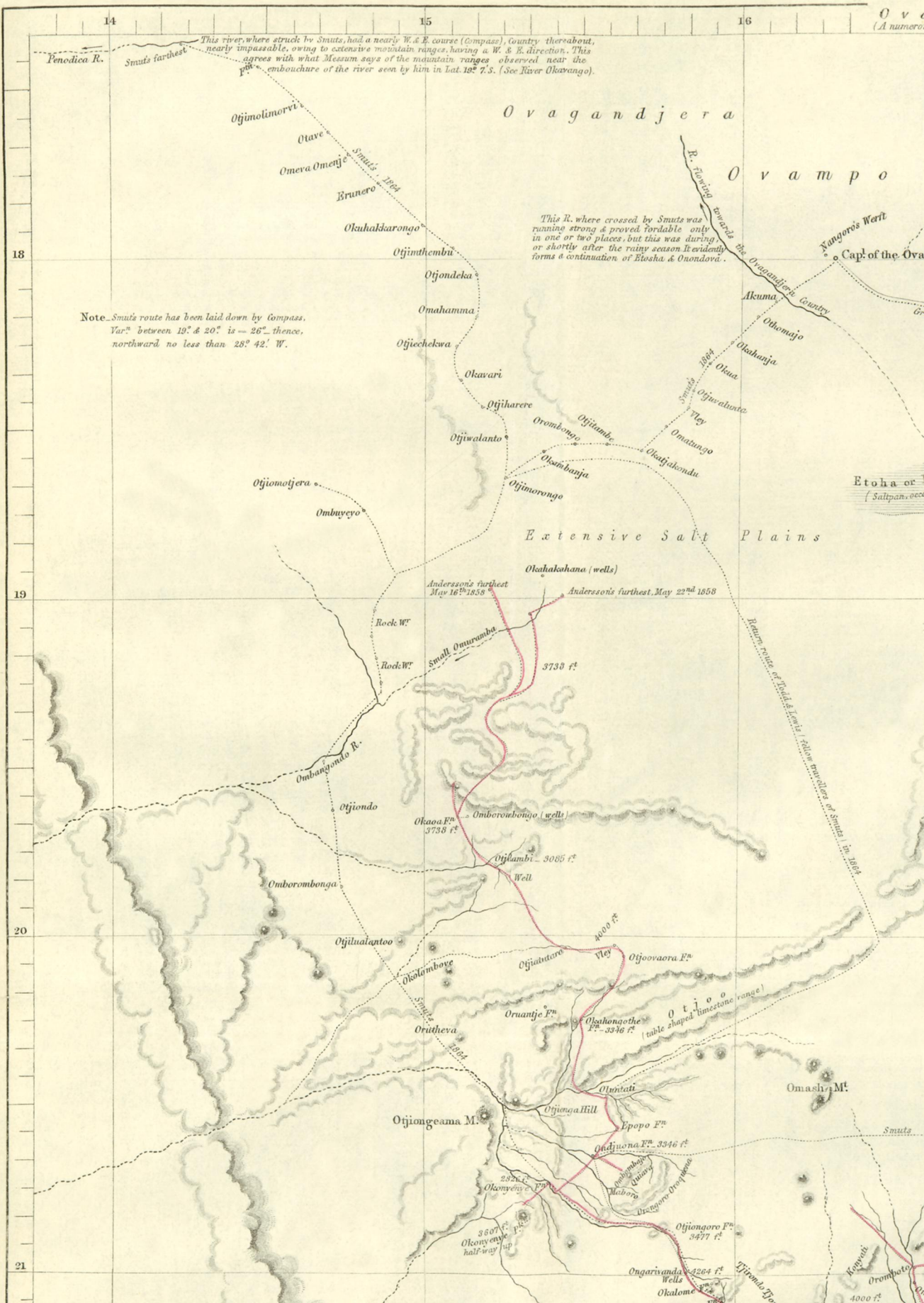
Mr. Andersson first visited the Cape in 1850, in company with Mr. Francis Galton, who, I believe, intended to penetrate far into the interior by the usual route, *i. e.* through the Eastern Province and by way of Kuruman to Lake Ngami; but hearing that the emigrant Boers in the Trans-Vaal country had prevented several travellers (among whom were Mr. Joseph Macabe and myself) from passing to the interior, they determined to sail for Walvisch Bay, and attempt to penetrate inland from the west coast.

The travellers succeeded in reaching Ondonga, in the Ovampo country, and, after Mr. Galton had returned, Mr. Andersson renewed the attempt to reach Lake Ngami, and not only succeeded in doing so, but also ascended for many miles the Tēoghē, which flows into it from Libēbē's country to the north-west.

He next traversed and mapped the route of the cattle-traders through Namáqua Land towards Cape Town, and subsequently accepted the superintendence of the copper-mines first worked on the Swakop and afterwards on the Kuisip rivers by a Colonial Company.

In the beginning of 1859 he again set out northward, hoping to reach the Cunēnē or Nourse River, the mouth of which, in the Atlantic, is in about 17° s. lat. and which had been discovered in 1824. On the 22nd March, 1859, he succeeded in reaching a great northern river.

It was a noble stream, 200 or 300 yards broad, of great apparent depth, with a current  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 miles per hour, not flowing to the west but to the eastward, or towards the centre of the continent, instead of to the coast. He naturally concluded that this could not be the Cunēnē, but the Chobe River. Mr. Andersson first reached the river in 17° 30' s. lat. and longitude about 19° E. He descended it in canoes about 40 miles south-east, to visit the paramount chief Chikongo, and afterwards traced it up to about a degree above where he first struck it. The opinion he formed, by his own examination and the reports of natives, was that the waters of the Okavango must form the westernmost branch of the great Zambesi; the channel of the Tēoghē, given off at Libēbē's Island, being too small to receive more than an inconsiderable portion of them.



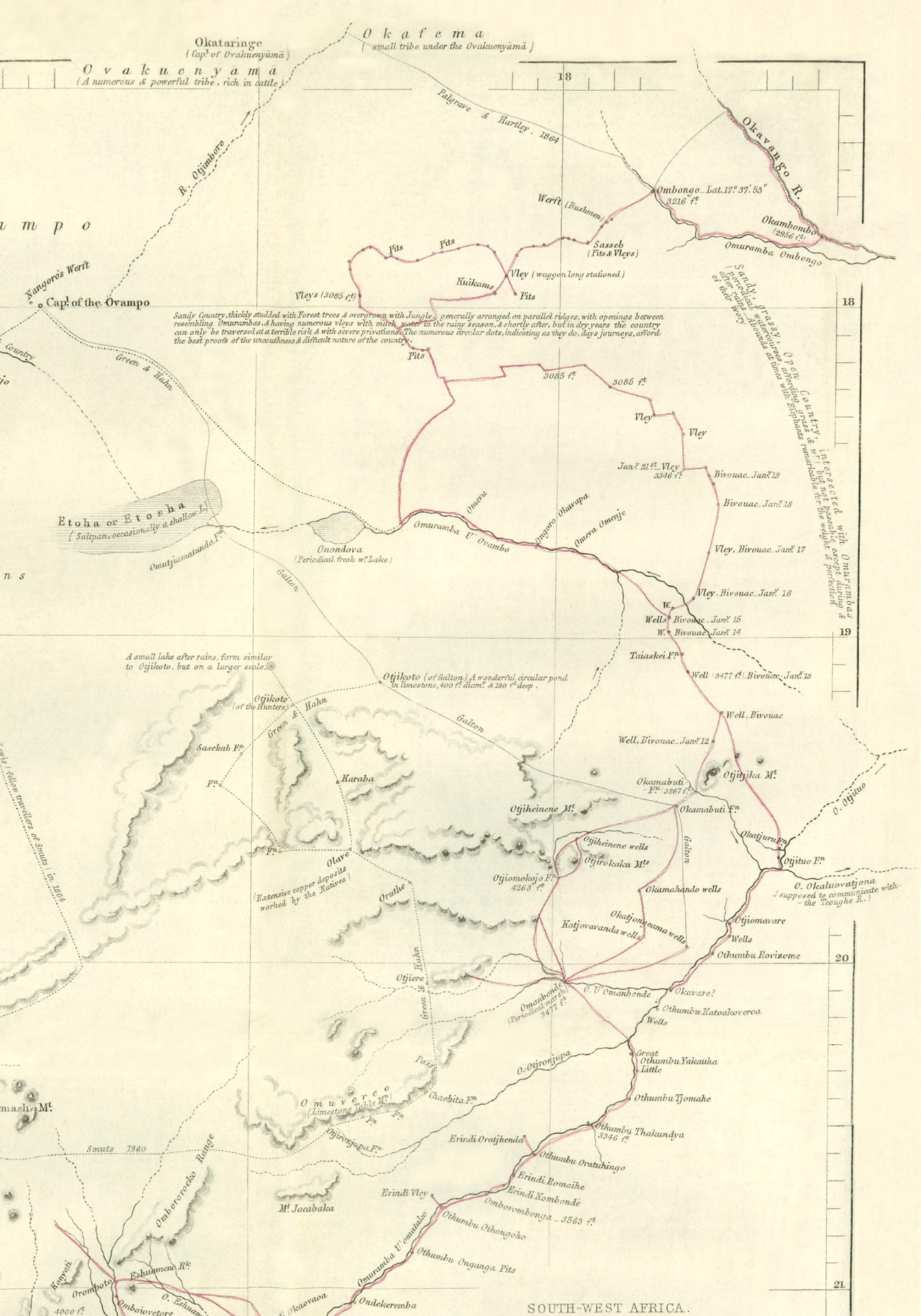
Note. Smuts's route has been laid down by Compass. Var<sup>n</sup> between 19° & 20° is = 26" thence, northward no less than 28° 42' W.

This R. where crossed by Smuts was running strong & proved fordable only in one or two places, but this was during or shortly after the rainy season it evidently forms a continuation of Eiocha & Onondovi.

Etoha or  
(Saltpan, acc.)

O v o  
(A numer...





Okataringe  
(Capl of Ovakuanyama)

Ovakuanyama  
(A numerous & powerful tribe, rich in cattle)

Okafema  
(small tribe under the Ovakuanyama)

18

Padgrave & Hartley, 1964

Okavango R.  
Ombongo Lat. 17° 37' 53"  
3216 ft.  
Okambondo  
(2956 ft.)  
Omuramba Ombongo

Nangoro's Werft  
Capl of the Ovampo

Sandy Country, thickly studded with Forest trees & overgrown with Jungle, generally arranged on parallel ridges, with openings between resembling Umurambas & having numerous vleys with much water in the rainy season, & shortly after, but in dry years the country can only be traversed at a terrible risk & with severe privations. The numerous circular dots, indicating as they do, days journeys, afford the best proofs of the unworkableness & difficult nature of the country.

Etosha or Etosha  
(Saltpan, occasionally a shallow l.)  
Omutjamatunda Fm

Onondova  
(Periodical fresh w. Lake)

A small lake after rains, form similar to Otjikoto, but on a larger scale.

Otjikoto (of Galton) A wonderful circular pond in limestone, 400 ft diam & 180 ft deep.

Olave  
(Extensive copper deposits worked by the Natives)

Ojiheine M<sup>t</sup>

Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.

Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.

Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.

Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.

Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.

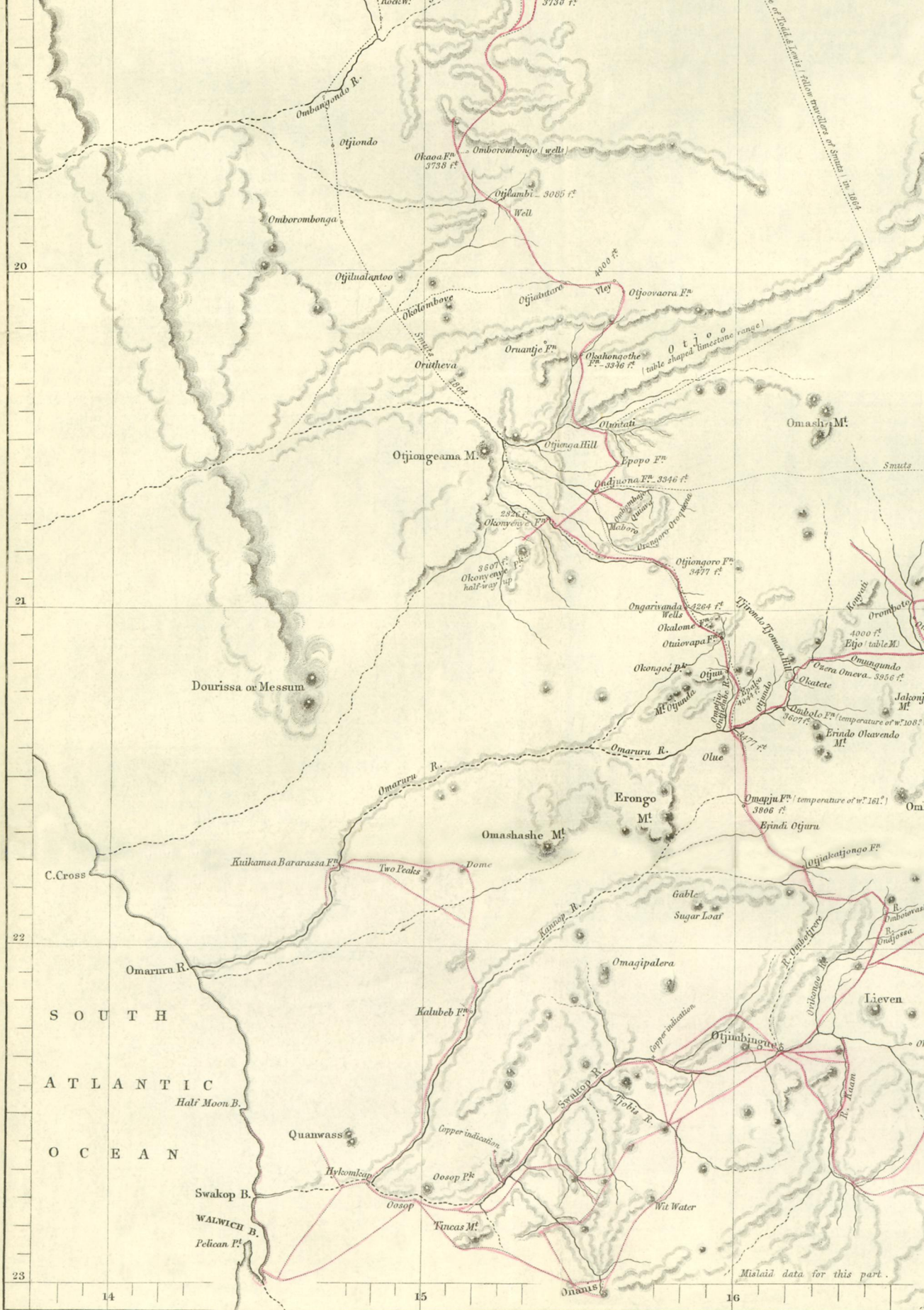
Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.

Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.

Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.

Ojionokoko Fm  
4263 ft.









The sources of the river Mr. Andersson learned were 20 days' journey to the N.N.W. (probably 150 to 200 miles), and this would considerably contract the limits assigned to the probable course of the Cunēnē River.

Worn out with toil and fever, Mr. Andersson was eventually relieved by the generous exertions of Mr. Frederick Green, and for some years after resided at Otjimbenque, where his home imparted an air of civilisation and even of refinement to the village he had established.

Mr. F. Green has since succeeded in reaching the Cunēnē River from Damara Land, in July, 1865, 170 miles W.N.W. from Ondonga. It surpassed the Okavango in the beauty of its scenery; the latter flowed clear and dark-blue like the sea, through a level country with low banks, bordered by reeds or corn-fields, and with comparatively few trees; but the Cunēnē, somewhat turbid from the soil it passed over, glided smooth as mirror between forest-clad banks—the trees, especially when islands divided the stream, over-arching and sometimes nearly meeting across it.

Mr. Green supposes the Okavango and the Cunēnē to have a common source in the marshes of the elevated plain of the interior; but the Cunēnē, then running about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour, and occasionally rising as the flood-marks showed 15 or 20 feet higher, soon reached the mountain-gorges to the W.S.W., down which it must rush with greatly accelerated velocity. He reached a spot only 15 days' journey distant from Mossamedes or Little Fish Bay; but he did not risk the descent with waggons through so mountainous a country.

XIX.—*The Pamir and the Sources of the Amu-Daria.* By M. VENIUKOF. Translated, for the Royal Geographical Society, from the 'Journal of the Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, 1861,' by J. MICHELL, Esq.\*

IT has been very truly observed that the surface of the moon is better known to us than many parts of our own planet. Of this fact we may be easily convinced by comparing Behr and Medler's admirable map, or some of the clear photographs of the moon with the delineation of some parts of our globe. Science freely penetrates into the distant expanses of the heavens, but meets with insuperable obstacles to its progress on earth, where

\* This and the following (Art. XX.) are the memoirs discussed by General Sir Henry Rawlinson, in his discourse on the travels of Georg Ludwig von —, published in the 'Proceedings,' vol. x. p. 134 *et seq.* See also Letters of M. Khanikof, Extracts from the Journal of Georg Ludwig von —, and Observations by Lord Strangford, 'Proceedings,' vol. x. p. 301 *et seq.*